BATTLE IN RIGA

**REGION RESUMED** 

Germans Report Success in

New Fighting-Russians

Take 1.158 Prisoners.

LONDON, Jan. 39,-An increase in the

number of prisoners taken by the Rus-

sians in Saturday's fighting in the

Jacobeni region, on the northern end of

the Rumanian front, was announced by

the Russian War Office to-day. Accord-

ing to the official statement the Czar's

troops captured 22 officers and 1,126 men besides twelve machine guns and

along the Russian and Rumanian fronts,

Except in the region southwest of Riga, ouiet prevailed to-day. The German statement tells of the resumption of the battle in the River Aa sector of the north Russian front and its development

favorably to the Germans.

The Russian statement makes no men-tion of this fighting. It reports that

scouling reconnaissances and infantry firing are proceeding on the western Rumanian front, but gives no indication of their trend. The situation on the Caucasus is said to be unchanged.

GAS (ATTACK VAIN.

Clouds Liberated by Russians Fall

to Disturb Germans.

follows:

Bentany by wireless, Jan. 30 .- The re-

"While a wielent battle was raging or

both sides of the An River on January 26 the Russians endeavored to offset

their failure on the Aa by attacking at other points. About 7 P. M. they lib-erated two gas clouds on the Riga-Mitau

erated two gas clouds on the Riga-Mitau goad. Our outposts, vigilant in spite of the cold and the heavy snowstorm pravailing, immediately recognized the hisaling noise and gave the gas alarm.

"In complete order, as if a peace maneuvre were being carried out, each soldler prepared himself by putting on his gas mask. In a few minutes time there began the approach of a slow moving gas cloud, are meters high, which

ing gas cloud, nie meters high, which was so thick that even rockets became invisible because of it. The sluggish, poisoned cloud crept over our positions.

being followed shortly by a second cloud. Simultaneosly the hostile artillery began a drum fire and deluged our positions

within a few minutes time with 2,000

"The Russians, now believing we were smoked out of our positions and our soldiers sufficiently excited, launched

fire the first hostile detachments were

brought to a standstill with heavy losses so that the enemy did not dare to carry out the great attack for which he had

SECRETED IN BRITAIN

Hoarded in Stockings or

Buried in Boxes or Bags,

Says London Paper.

London, Jan. 30 .- From data collected

When the war broke out many indi-

in different parts of the country, the

With an efficient, well directed

strong patrol attacks. The Russ however, were completely deceived. "Not one man in our trenches was

\$100,000,000 IN GOLD

## **ALL BRITISH SHIPS** WILL BE CONVOYED

Small Fleets of Merchantmen. Adequately Armed, to Be Menace to Submarines.

BELIEVE U.S. WILL YIELD

London Papers Expect Recognition of Right to Put Several Guns Aboard.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SCN London, Jan. 30,-Reports of Amerka's attitude with respect to the proposed increase of armament on British merchantmen are enthusiastically rereived liere. British newspapers displayed prominently to-day quotations from THE SUN saying that the State Department has discarded the theory that the mounting of one gun aft constitutes ample protection against submarines, and intimating that the port of New York will be open to fully protected traders.

It is believed this will open the doo to a new era in Great Britain's camto a new era in Great Britain's cam- stronger to-day than it has been before paign against submarines and clear the is that President Wilson cannot sanction ference in London. The method upon which, according to reliable information, the conference decided, contemplates the sending out of merchantmen in convoys, escorted by men of war, thus reducing the submarine danger to

The adoption of this scheme, together with the increase of armament on all shipping, forms the greatest advance taken by the British Government since the war began. Navy officials of all the allied countries are said to be agreed that Atlantic raiders in undersea boats will be helpless when confronted with small fleets of merchantmen adequately

state that the allegation that Great Britain is preparing to arm merchant-men with guns forward as well as astern is untrue, but this is not taken to mean that the armament of merchant States toward the renewed

threats from Germany the Pall Mall

Germany is going to be very frightful as a punishment to the United States for the refusal of her peace overtures. No such relies of humanity as she may throw over can make a sphetantial difference in her warfare. During the next few months she will undergo the supreme test of resistance to her submarine cam-

paign. Among other measures is the ef-fective arming of merchantmen. "This step will compel the United States to deline her position clearly. It is reported from Washington that the United States recognizes that the de-endence of regulations is upon actual was requirments and that bons fide requirements must decice a vessel's status. If that principle is fully applied there cannot be discord between British trade protection and American interests here.

"Representatives of American com inited States ports and send them to lialifax. The effects on United States commerce both now and after the war would be farreaching and disastrous.

There is little doubt that the Allies are to the semi-official Overseas News repared for a drastic step if the United States should close her ports to ade-cuately armed merchantmen. It is be-lieved that the State Department, after-long deliberation has notified the Allies that the United States will clear strongly Whether Germany has been notified

of this determination can only be feetured, but there is an intimation from Berlin that a new anti-American ex-pression may be expected to follow, with accentuation of the difficulties in lies. Germany must retaliate by sinking all ships trading with the Allies, assuming that such trade is essentially con

The American attitude toward the effective arming of merchantmen has long been discussed by Washington with Berlin and London. The decision is reng a powerful leverage to the German the submarine stripped of its usefulness.

CLASH IS LIKELY.

U. S. and Germany Hold Opposing manœuvre as were sighted." Views on British Scheme. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- The United

States and Germany are slowly but surely verging toward a serious difference of opinion over the submarine issue. This was admitted by high officials to-day following further indications that Great Britain is determined to increase and that Germany is equally determine to sink such vessels without warning. Information has reached here that livered in Dresden, said the rejection by Germany and her allies are considering the Entente Powers of the peace procommunicating to the State Department a virtual warning that Americans should keep off of armed merchant ships of betligerent nations. Germany apparently has been paving the way for such a step

Teuton circles that the German boat commanders would be instructed treat all these ships as auxiliary war-U-boat commanders would be instructed of the control of the contro

Would Violate Pledge.

Officials of the State Department 270 admittedly concerned over this new development. The United States has taken the ground that such action would be construed as directly violating the pledge. This Government does not take kindly to the apparent determination of Berlin to stampede the Administration into protesting to Great Britain against the proposed new armament or dearing such vessels the rights accorded to peaceable merchantmen is American ports.

It is apparent that the Berlin Foreign Office is ready to adopt a firmer attitude on the submarine question is so far as its future dealings with the United States are concerned. Whether the President's peace efforts have revived Berlin's hope that it can safely force the United States to abandon any position which portends possible use of force or whether it is believed that the time is tip for Germany to jasse usen four revived But no secret is made of the fact that the German Government is hengestorth to conduct its mishemerine warfare with a minimum of heavising the little to the province of the fact that the German Government is hengestorth to conduct its mishemerine warfare with a minimum of heavising from the latest to purchase a minimum of heavising from the service in the French acro corps if she minimum of heavising from the fact that he found induce the Government to accept the minimum of heavising from the fact that the fact that the Government to accept the minimum of heavising from the fact that the fact that the Government to accept the minimum of heavising from the fact that the

Might Impose Embargo. Unless President Wilson can force the Entente to lend a more willing ear to peace talk, the German Government will necessarily be forced to conduct the war in the most vigorous manner practicable. There appears to be but slight chance for President Wilson to keep peace talk alive in such manner that results from it may be expected and therefore unless the President is willing to press for an embargo on munitions and foodstuffs and make practical efforts toward curtailing the Entente's war operations tiermany will, it is explained, be obliged many will, it is explained, be obliged to rely on her own measures for the prosecution of the war against "a world of enemies."

Germany has attached great impor-tance to the armed merchantman ques-tion. The attitude of President Wilson on the proposal of Great Britain to in-crease the armament of merchant ves-sels has been regarded in Berlin as the barometer by which the future attitude of the United States toward the Central Powers and the Entente might be judged. If the President refuses to adopt the German viewpoint on this, it adopt the German viewpoint on this, it is explained, it will be a clear indication that the Fatherland can expect no assistance from the United States in the next all important months of the war. The but it now appears that practical results are not to result from it.

Would Be Unneutral Stand.

The German contention-which is out adopting an attitude unneutral to-ward the Teuton Powers. These ships are now described as "obviously armed for offence," and with British naval crews under orders to attack submarines The most significant statement in Ger-man circles is the following: "Any German submarine commander

will fire at one of these vessels without the view that such action would be in direct violation of the German pledge. Mr. Lansing has urged the President to stand by the position he took with refer-ence to illegal submarine warfare and demand that a belligerent warship have positive proof of the warlike character of a merchantman encountered on the high seas before attacking. Officials of the State Department de-

clined specifically to discuss the report of THE SUN'S London correspondent that neutral Governments were about to address a communication on the subject of armed merchantmen. It is said authoritatively that this Government stands by Secretary Lansing's memorandum of March 25 last, which forbids belligerent warships to act on presumption in at-tacking merchantmen. How long this will remain the official attitude of the London and from Ambassador Gerard in

aspects of the situation.

But for the present at least the crux of the situation is as follows:

Great Britain is determined to increase armament on merchant ships, Germany is determined to attack them without warning, and the United States contends that such attacks would be indirect violation of the Sussex pledge unless the facts in each particular case enabled Germany to show that the victim ships acted offensively.

ORDERED TO ATTACK.

French Instructions Regarding

Berin concerning the latest threated as urface," replied Baron "True on the surface," replied Baron to dem Busche-Haddenhausen, "but actually the prohibition against trading with the enemy had been extended in a manner contrary to interflational law manner contrary to interflat

Submarines Are Discussed. BERLIN (by wireless), Jan. 30 .- Secret

instructions issued by the French Minister of Marine regarding the conduct to the semi-official Overseas News

is noticed the stern must be turned toward the submarine, the engines brought to a development of the highest must be turned denhausen. speed, and then if in the open sea such to run against the seas, by which th marine's speed is diminished and the submarines speed is diminished and the efficiency of its guns decreased. As soon as the submarine is within firing range fire must be opened. If the ship is being pursued and the submarine because of greater speed is drawing nearer

and overrun the submarine. "If a submerged submarine is noticed at a near distance the engines must be brought to a development of the highest speed and then the ship turned toward he submarine or away from the submarine, according to whether the sub-marine is seen less or more than six poinst from the forecastle ahead. If the bow is turned toward the submarine one Brazilian firms said that he was in-

at a sufficient distance the ship must nœuvre as if an emerged submarine

GERMANY TO ASK INDEMNITIES.

Von Westarp Talks Also of Territorial Extension.

Berlin, via London, Jan. 30 .- Count Friedrich von Westarp, the Conservative leader in the Reichstag, in a speech deposals of the Central Powers had canfor a future peace.

Further sacrifices now impending "Further sacrifices now impending," has been paving the way for such a step for several weeks by submitting to the State Department a series of statements alleging specific instances in which merchant craft of the Entente Powers have used offensively against submarines guns carried ostensibly for defence.

It was stated authoritatively to-day in Teuton circles that the German
U-boat commanders would be instructed

Germany must have war indemnities.

BUTH LAW REACHES PARIS.

**ACCUSES BRITAIN OF** ROBBING NEUTRALS

German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Combats English Altruism.

POST-BELLUM GRAB

Blacklist Supplemented by a Graylist, Which Is Larger and Also Effective.

BERLIN, by wireless, Jan. 30 .- Baro on dem Busche-Haddenhausen, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs and formerly Sacretary of the German Embassy at Washington, commenting on London despatches regarding the peace situation, said to the Associated Press:

"The argument as to Great Britain's assistance which the President has ren-dered the German cause by his peace on the fact that the peace conditions pleas is recognized in Teutonic circles, outlined in the reply of the Entente to unselfishness in the world war, based Lord Robert Cecil Declares outlined in the reply of the Entente to President Wilson provide no territorial advantage for England though richly satisfying the land hunger of her allies, is, as usual with British argumentation, specious and fallacious.

territorial rewards of any of the En-tente Powers. These rewards, however, are insignificant for England in com-parison with the purpose for which she went to war, namely, the destruction of an inconvenient rival and the continu-ance of a predominant position in the world's trade.

Neutral Trade Affected.

These, of course, are not mentioned but the neutral world is witness through the freat Britain's efforts toward a permanent suppression of German trade, and knows through its ewn experience with blacklists, the examination of neutral mails and repressive blockades that these efforts do not stop with German interests but interfere to British advantage with the legitimate business of neutral countries."

"It is sometimes said that we beat Germany by a blockade."
If do not think we should be trusting to a blockade alone, same time I say boldly that meen the beat of the same time I say boldly that meen the blockade. We have absolutely destroyed all in addition to largely diminishing and substantially destroyed all in addition to largely diminishing many's trade with neighboring.

neutral countries."
"But Great Britain in her blacklist "But Great Britain in her blacklist answer to the United States declared the blacklist applied only to dealings by British firms and did not affect business between neutrals," interposed the cor-

"True on the surface," replied Baron

vital to the entire argument, is that blacklisted firm, as is well known, is robbed of the right to do business with other neutrals, this being accomplished by means of a chain boycott introduced

Effect of Blacklisting.

Any one having business relations Agency to-day. In them, says the agency, the following occurs:

"Manœuvres in case of attack: As soon as a submarine proceeding emerged is settled, the state of such agency to the submarine proceeding emerged continued Baron von dem Bussche-Hadren and the state of "The British see, is to paralyze completely the trade of a blacklisted firm with neutral con-cerns, the British Government being unwilling to recognize the generally ac-cepted principle of freedom of trade. The British censor even confiscates any bank balances of these blacklisted firms and payments due to them from British urces are held up.
"Denial of this is useless in the face

of official communications which come to our attention addressed by Britis diplomatic representatives to neutral firms. For instance, the official copy of the blacklist sent to Brazilian firms contains a footnote to which expressly is drawn, saying that any one attempting to circumvent the provision of the British decree by having trad relations with any blacklisted individua structed to inform all individuals and business houses in his consular district of the order would be punished by plac-ing the offender also on that list.

hardly be harmonized with Lord Grey's illusory remarks that it was not the intention of the British Government to

Recognised by Neutrals

The true character and effects o England's illegal measures are recog-nized by the neutrals. Here, for ex-ample, is a confidential circular of the Netherlands Overseas Trust reading. We think it necessary in the interests of Dutch trade to inform importers that the British Government intends to place the British Government intends to place upon the statutory list everybody who sells or delivers to firms already on that list goods imported from overseas."

"The placing of such a neutral on the blacklist would mean for him an absolute embargo on goods not inherently contraband. More and more, England is classifying the business business of neutral lassifying the business houses of neutra ountries into enemy and friendly fired resorting to the most impude forms of commercial espionage to throt-tle the firms classed as enemies. Mattree have gone so far in such countries as the Dutch East Indies, where the British flat is felt most severely, that neutral firms have asked British consuls for the names of business houses with whom they may be permitted to trade.

whom they may be permitted to trade.

"The blacklist, you see, is directed more against neutral countries than against Germany and injures the neutrals far more than it does Germans, who for more than it does Germans, who for more than two years virtually have been excluded from the overseas trade. Our commerce, which already had been reduced to the minimum, has not been diminished by these measures and Germany's defeat cannot be accomplished by them. The intention plainly is to place the neutral trade in leading strings, hamper its development during the war and to bind it to England during the great after war commercial struggle.

Queries Are Raised.

"Why else is this chain boycott? Why England's extensive and wide reaching spy system, if England is not pursuing far sighted selfish purposes? Why, for example, does England interfere with America's trade with the Philippines and esstern Asia, where only neutral interests can be made to setter? Why to the American mail to the Philippines.

seized by England? Certainly not be-cause they hope thereby to strike Ger-many.

"Besides the blacklist the Postleb bar

also a highly confidential graylist. Firms whose names are on this list are characterized as houses with which it is not desired that Englishmen shall trade. The number of names on the graylist is much larger than on the blacklist. Against the blacklisted firms there is an absolute embarge on goods and a an absolute embarge on goods and a an absolute embargo on goods and a considerable restriction of mail privi lowever, in most cases to nothing, owing

"England's course therefore, in spite of Lord Grey's attempt at whitewashof Lord Grey's attempt at whitewashing, is marked by a system designed to
enrich England at neutral expense.
Here, then, are signs of Great Britain's
real aims in the war, aims whose departure from altruism is so marked that
they naturally were not included in the
Entente's altruistic pronunciamento for
the freedom of nationalities and the
rights of small nations."

SAYS ALLIES HOPE TO FREE GERMANY

England Does Not Desire to Destroy Nation.

LONDON, Jan. 30 .- Speaking at Not-"Apologists will point to England's altruism in the Napoleonic wars, not mentioning the fact that during the hostilities she already had acquired South Africa, Ceylon, Trinidad, Malta, &c., and could afford to make no territorial claims at the peace congress. They now find it convenient to ignore the fact that England already has pocketed in Germany's captured colonies the richest territorial rewards of any of the Entente Powers. These rewards, however, and in the establishment in Europe of boundaries and divisions resting on the principle. tingham to-day in connection with the est the establishment in Europe of bound-in-aries and divisions resting on the principle of nationality, or with the con of the governed.

Britain, continued Lord Robert. did not desire to crush Germany, but to show and inspire Germany with the real ideals of nationhood. It was the business of the Allies first to carry the war to a successful issue, and he believed that victory could be won in no way but on the fall. on the field.

"It is sometimes said that we might beat Germany by a blockade," said he. cised the Republicans and moved to lay "I do not think we should be right in the motion of Senator Cummins to take trusting to a blockade alone. At the same time I say boldly that much has been done by the blockade. We believe we have absolutely destroyed the overseas exports of the enemy, practically and substantially destroyed all of them, in addition to largely diminishing Ger-"For many weeks past the evidence

riots in the enemy countries, of crowds of people waiting outside the shops to obtain food. It seems established be-yond all question that the enemy has little wool and less cotton and is making clothes and boots of paper. We have evidence of the extreme state of things now existing in Germany as well as in The Minister hoped that he would not

be thought to be speaking in a boastful spirit, but he said this was a remarkable achievement, for which the chief credit undoubtedly rested with the navy. It had been asked why Great Britain did not blockade neutral countries, but in his opinion that would not come well from a country which went to war in defence of the rights of small nations. out doing any violence to the rights of the smaller countries, had succeeded in the main alm of depriving Germany of

The problem before the Foreign Office. will and friendship of neutral countries. Robert, "that it is to the credit of the last Government as well as the present Government that the result has been achieved to an extent and degree which I do not believe any person before the war would have thought possible." "I say it with confidence," added Lord obert, "that it is to the credit of the war would have thought possible

FRANCE IMPROVING PORTS DESPITE WAR

Government Loans of 100. 000,000 Francs to Promote Shipbuilding Planned.

In spite of the war France has proceeded with plans for extensive port de-velopments projected before the war, and is now considering Government loans aggregating 100,000,000 francs to shipbuilding enterprises, according to yes-terday's instalment of the report being made to the American Manufacturers Export Association by the American Inestrial Commission to France

On December 31, 1913, the French mer-On December 31, 1913, the French mer-cantile fleet consisted of 15,824 sailing ves-sels of 601,983 tons, 233 of which were in ocean navigation, and 1.895 steamers of 980,433 tons net, of which 234 of 595,724 tons net were in ocean naviga-

10n, the report says, and continues:

"Even before the war many of the ports of France had prepared plans for harbor development and harbor extension. These plans have been carried forward in spite of the war, and in fact have in many instances been materially enlarged in scope on account of the tremendous overseas traffic resulting from the war, so that by the time peace is declared modern, up to date ports will be found at Bordeaux, Marselles, Havre, Rouen and great port extensions near the

Rouen and great port extensions near the city of Paris itself.

"Even in peace time the high freight rates have handicapped Franco-American trade. They are due to the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient quantity of heavy and bulky goods for return shipment to America.

"The subsidized French steamship to the property of the subsidized french steamship."

companies have adopted a reasonable tariff in so far as their export rates are concerned, the object being not to disourage export business, as France feels

shipbuilding enterprises to aggregate 100,000,000 francs, this expenditure to be made during the war and to continue

THREE SHIPS ARE SUNK.

Portuguese Torpedoed.

LONDON, Jan. 20 .- Lloyd's ann that the Norwegian steamer Argo, 1,261 tone, has been blown up and nine of her crew are reported lost. The Norwegian steamer Fulton, 1,030 tons, has been

**OVER WILSON PEACE** 

Cummins Declares President's Proposal Leads to a "Hell of War." .

HIS RESOLUTION TABLED

Martine Votes With Republicans-Discussion Will Probably Continue To-day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- Declaring that the President's peace plan outlined in his address to the Senate was not a peace move, but instead "a march straight into the hell of war." Senator rummins, Iowa, spoke before the Senate The Senator moved to proceed to the

The Senator moved to proceed to the consideration of his resolution setting apart time for the consideration of the Wilson address. This gave him an opportunity to speak on the merits of the resolution, which he did for more than an hour delivering a scathing arraignment of the President's proposals.

At the conclusion of the speech Senator of the President's the speace of Senator of the Senat Senator Stone is acting chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, replied declaring that the President's plan did not contemplate the "creation of a did tor Hitchcock, who in the absence of template the "creation of a new force" and was being miscon-He contended that it was the greatest paper ever issued by any pu man, that it was already working as a great peace leaven abroad and that for the Senate to appear to criticise or oppose it would be disgraceful. Senators Borah and Lodge made re-

joinders and gave notice that they would speak on the matter. Senator Lodge reminded Senator Hitchcock that the reminded Senator Hitchcock that the matter had not been dragged into the Senate by members of that body to delay other business and incur the risk of an extra session, but had been prought into the Senate by

up and the debate had been going on for nearly two hours. The vote was 38 to 30, being strictly a party vote, except that Senator Martine, Democrat, New Jersey! voted with the Republicans

against tabling.

Two resolutions were offered in the morning hour relating to the same subject matter. Senator Lewis presented one which he submitted to the President yesterday and presumably had Adminis-tration approval for before he offered it. This resolution declared the purpose of the President's address did not "propose the abolishment or limitation of the Monroe Doctrine of America in

its effect or application to any part the Western Hemisphere; nor does e to send the army or navy of the States to any foreign territory except when necessary to preserve the peace of the United States or to protect the just rights of America or an American where the same is assailed."

It was pointed out to-day that the passage by the Senate of the Lewis resolution would take the wind out of

the President's plan. The construction generally given to the President's proposal has not been the same as that outlined in the Lewis resolution. The resolution by Senator McCumber. Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, is also declaratory of the "sense of the Senate" regarding makes the Senate join with the President in the "earnest hope for a speedy termination of the war" and in the But the McCumber resolution asks the Senate to express "regre' that it is un-

able to agree with the President either on the major propositions that the peace must be a peace without victory or the many other matters which the President suggests as conditions precedent to this untry entering into such a compact." Concluding the McCumber resoluti ieclares that this country "should stand ready at all times, irrespective of the terms of peace which the necessity of any belligerent may comper it to accept, to exercise its influence and to act jointly with other w rid Powers to strengthen the bonds of international comity and good will and to lend its moral and ph sical support to the end that no such

upon the table subject to call. sure further discussion of the subject.

Senator Cummins declared his oppo-sition to the League to Enforce Peace. He insisted that the President's senti-ments in his address concealed a real

"It is a sad spectacle to see the flag of peace raised in devotion to the heaven of peace leading a march straight to the hell of war!" exclaimed Senator

"I affirm, as my belief, that if this country shall do what the President pro-poses we will be involved either in almost continuous war waged all over the world or we will be engaged in almost constant rebellion against the authority which he proposes to set up over us. No man shall accuse me of questioning the sincerity of the President in his attachment to the doctrine he advocates, nor may it be insisted that I doubt the honesty of his conviction that the new world power will fairly redivide the earth among nations and will be able to preserve peace among them." Quoting from the President's address

assertion that it was inconceivable the United States should play no part in bringing about peace, Sens Cummins said "as a general express of high duty," he concurred and that "while we ought to have nothing to do with the terms of peace in so far as they relate to either territory or reparation." he explained that "our view ought to be heard when the Powers of the earth are

of merchandise rather than by payments of gold. For the return voyage from the United States, however, the rates have advanced phenomenally, going from \$4 at the beginning of the war to \$10, \$29 and \$25 per forty cubic feet, plus primage of 5 per cent. at Havre and 10 per cent. at Bordeaux.

"The necessity of building up the French mercantile marine has again imposed itself, and the most recent project is the one now before the Chamber of Deputies, introduced on January 4, 1916, which provides for Government loans to shipbuilding enterprises to aggregate 100,000,000 francs, this expenditure to paysing upon the Powers of the earth are passing upon the freedom of business intercourse and our influence ought to be felt when the Powers of the earth are passing upon the freedom of business intercourse and our influence ought to be felt when the future armament of nations is being determined.

"None of these things touch that ison of our sovereignty." he asserted, is one of Monroe. It has been and still is my hope that the end of the war in Europe will signalize a mighty advance toward the peaceful settlement of international controversies. It is impossible for me to doubt that the law of the sea will be rewritten and that the the sea will be rewritten and that the mad competition in armies and navies will be restrained."

Consent of the Governed. Referring to the President's statement that he was "proposing government by the consent of the governed," Senator Cummins continued: "To take the world as it is and divide

its territory and its people, observing these principles, is the work of the Al-mighty, and even His power and wis-dom would be taxed to their very limits. Let us hope that the Providence of God, alued by the example of those countries which do recognize these national beatitudes, will in the fullness of time and the evolution of mankind lead the world to this perfection. I for one am willing



with the other Powers of the earth and seriously attempt to agree upon a divihaving so apportioned the population of the world among distinct governments, that this universal council shall create a supreme power, which through armies and navies contributed by the several subordinate nations will maintain the status thus established by suppressing insurrections, repelling invasions, over-coming every effort of any single Gov-ernment or combination of government to change the existing conditions. The plan involves, of course, the de

its own honor. It contemplates com-plete crystallization, eternal fixity. It may be that there is in his mind the reserve thought that the League of Na ernments or transfer a given people, with their consent, from one to another, but could be wished.

redress its own wrongs or to maintain

Question to Be Answered.

"The question which the American any such effort, with the understanding awards or laws."

The men in the trenches are resisting the cold wonderfully well. Many of President's outline of world peace terms, them frankly say that they much prefer

quoting from the address at length. all the nations of the earth there shall served to them every few hours.

A diverting incident of the recent opwill not only undertake to decide all the erations on the Somme, in which more be a common and supreme power which will not only undertake to decide all the controversies which may lead to inter-national disturbances but which, having entered judgment upon them, will com-

rhere is but one way in which obsequence can always be compelled. The protesting or rebellious nation must be overcome by force of arms. Whose arms, may I inquire? Arms of the superior power, I answer. This military force may be contributed voluntarily by certain of the nations which unite to form the supreme power under the com-pulsion only of a prior agreement or it may be a force organized in an involuntary way through the exercise of the right of taxation."

The debate will probably be renewed

The Senate passed the Indian appro-priation bill carrying \$12,500,000. This the third of the big supply measures

LYONS THANKS WILSON. Municipal Council Adopts Resolu-

Parts, Jan. 30 .- The Municipal Council of Lyons, says a Havas despatch, has passed the following resolution, which is to be sent to President Wilson; "The Municipal Council of Lyons pays homage to the elevated thought which inspires the message of President Wil-gon, as conforming to the aspirations of France fighting for liberty, and thanks him for having comprehended the and sincerity of their statements regard

ing the objects of the war.
"The message announce The message announces consecrating a victory of th consecrating a victory of the peoples over the sovereigns who transform their subjects into accomplices and humanity into a martyr to their traditions of vio-

"INSULT" TO TURKEY.

Entente Reply So Termed by Constantinople Paper.

BERLIN, by wireless, Jan. 30 .- "We shall never forget this insult," says the Constantinople newspaper Tanine comment on the Entente reply to Presi dent Wilson's note to the belligerents referring to the demand for the expul-sion of Turkey from Europe.

"We certainly know how to repay it, stantinople, which already are physically closed to them by the struggle of the Dardanelles, are also morally closed be-cause of this last note."

URGES NEUTRALS TO MEET.

Sweden Asks Holland to Take Par in Conference.

by wireless, Jan. 30.-The Vossische Zeitung has received a report Dutch Minister to cooperate in prepara tions for a conference of neutrals, say: the Overseas News Agency

"This conference," says the news agency, "will take no steps which could interpreted as a peace offer to any clusively with economic questions, which will continue to arise long after the war has ended. No merely political subjects

Where Home Is Real Satisfaction no money can buy in the heart of

children, where they may grow straight, strong and healthy—and solid comfort for you. fomes to Every Taste and Purse a the Suburbs Reached by the **NEW JERSEY CENTRAL** 

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## FRENCH READY FOR SURPRISE THRUST

Continued from First Page.

quarters says merely that fresh attacks by French troops on the German lin-at Hill 304 last night failed of success.

BATTLE LINES FROZEN. Intense Cold Prevails on the En cent gas attack by the Russians in the Riga rotion is described by the military critic of the Overseas News Agency as tire Front in France.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Jan. 30 .- Bitter cold continues along the entire western front, the ground now being frozen to a depth of several inches. The army thermometers showed 23 detions or supreme power of the world grees of frost, Fahrenheit (9 degrees can change the territorial limits of gov- above zero), Sunday night, the coldest weather this section of France has known in several years. The cold is accompanied by clear days and starlight nights, and the booming of the heavy heard on nearly every sector of guns is heard on nearly every sector of the British lines.

Despite the low temperature airplanes

are exceedingly active in cooperating sire their governments to participate in with the artillery. This activity entails any such effort, with the understanding much fighting at altitudes where the mercury registers far below zero. tions or world authority, which will have jurisdiction not only to settle all international disputes, but the power through armies and navies to coerce every nation into acceptance of its

> the ice and frost to the water and mud of milder weather. Everything possible is being done for the comfort of the men. Warm food and warm drinks are than 350 men were made prisoners, was the fact that the British troops, in an ticipation of complete success, ha brought up a large number of old Lor don motor buses, in which they gave the Germans a free ride to the prison

ATTACKS DESCRIBED.

German Commander Tells of Repulse of French at Verdun. BERLIN, by wireless, Jan. 30 .- The re-

viewed in an official statement issued today which says: "Regarding the course of the engage- | Evening Stor estimates to-day that ther ments of January 28 on the west bank is

of the Meuse General of Infantry von

ent fighting in the Verdun region is re-

Francois reports:

"At 8 o'clock in the morning the French launched an attack against our new lines on Hill 304 without artillery preparation. From our line it could be plainly seen that the enemy left his trenches only at isolated places and he was repulsed. At 12 o'clock, noon, a A considerable sums in gold content of this believed the amount mentioned in the banks, and though much of this has been retrieved, says the newspaper, it is believed the amount mentioned in the banks, and though much of this has been retrieved, says the newspaper, it is believed the amount mentioned in stockings or other receptagles in homes or buried in boxes or bags. pulsed. At 12 o'clock, noon, a hostile fire began, which at 2 to one authority, is to be found among was repulsed. strong hostile fire began, which at 2 to one authority, is to be found among o'clock in the afternoon increased to drum fire. At 3:15 in the afternoon the hostile infantry advanced on the whole line for a second attack, but was driven back by our infantry by hand grenades. Since the campaign for the new war and our curtain of fire. A third attack at 3:40 in the afternoon resulted, because of our efficient annihilating fire, in the enemy only locally leaving his trenches. Thereupon there again ensued a strong artillery fire upon our advanced trenches.

sued a strong artillery fire upon our ad-vanced trenches. "'At 4 o'clock in the afternoon there followed a fourth attack, which was repulsed by Infantry Regiment No. 13 and Reserve Infantry Regiment No. 109 in a hand to hand fight. Infantry Regi-ment No. 15 stormed from its own trenches and, dashing toward the enemy, repulsed him in hand to hand fighting. "All our positions were completely maintained. The enemy suffered the heaviest sanguinary losses, while our own losses were small. The troops are confident of victory and are in excellent

ITALIANS REPEL ATTACKS.

tustrians Make Futile Surprise Drive on Carso Plateau. LONDON, Jan. 30 .- The Italian War

Office announces that the Austrians made number of small attacks vesterday and were repulsed after spirited fighting The official statement says: Trentino Front-The usual artillery actions are reported.

Julian Front-The enemy attempted

several minor surprise attacks in the Goritz area and on the Carso. They were repulsed after brief but hot en-

counters. Some prisoners were taken.

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